



Textbook: Unity of Content and Form

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Abstract: The article reflects on the fact that textbooks are a spiritual-ideological, scientific-methodical book written at a high level, within a certain discipline, in which the laws and theories of science are generalized. From this point of view, textbooks used in general education schools occupy a special place in the overall maturity of the student. Textbooks should be compiled on the basis of many years of pedagogical, psychological research, best practices and samples of the world standard. In particular, the language of textbooks created for primary classes should be simple, fluent and understandable, correspond to the age and psychological nature of the student, contribute to the development of his speech and worldview. It is necessary that each topic in textbooks develops from simple to complex, complementing the topic that preceded it. This should serve to teach students good manners, to bring up in them such positive qualities as love for the Motherland, caring for people, kindness, courtesy, diligence, humility, conscientiousness.

Key words: textbook, didactic requirement, science, educational material, task, knowledge, skills.

Introduction. In the history of the development of the culture of our people, the development of pedagogical ideas, including the improvement of the content and form of educational means, is important, without which it is impossible to clearly imagine cultural and educational development in the field of Education. "Textbook- state educational standards is a state publication, established on the basis of educational programs, methodological and didactic requirements, in which the ideas of national independence are broken, the topics of a particular academic discipline are fully covered, aimed at the perfect assimilation of the foundations of the relevant discipline.

Each type of Education will have its own textbooks, covering the goals and objectives, taking into account the age and other characteristics of the learners. Usually, the textbook is named after the academic subject.

In addition to theoretical information, the textbook provides the necessary instructions for practical-experimental and test exercises. Another important aspect of the textbook is that it serves to instill in students a certain level of knowledge, skills and abilities. It is necessary that each poem, parable, fairy tale, story in elementary school textbooks is interesting and is aimed at one goal, that is, at the formation of a harmonious personality in society. Alternatively, they should provide spiritual vivacity, mental perfection, moral purity in the reader-youth.

The importance of textbooks as an important educational tool of education is immeasurable. The study of the history of its development shows that in the second millennium BC, the first copies of textbooks began to be created. As a result of archaeological excavations, the remains of the text

were found, which ended up on ceramic planks in the East, in particular the ancient peoples who lived between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. These findings have long served as a "guide" and a "textbook". Later, in other Eastern peoples, handwritten educational books, inscribed in papyri or parchment, began to appear. They served as the main resource for teaching a particular field, profession .

The main part. Since the formation of a comprehensively mature , perfect person is the main expected result in the educational process, we must provide comprehensive education to our youth. Especially in them, we should pay special attention to the formation of a sense of citizenship , the cultivation of their legal culture, the cultivation of patriotic and international people, the cultivation of independent thinking skills.

Primary school teachers must meet the following modern requirements.

1. The use of the latest achievements of primary education, advanced pedagogical practice, the construction of the lesson on the basis of the laws of the educational educational process.
2. Implementation of the optimal ratio of all didactic principles and rules in the lesson.
3. Providing students with appropriate conditions taking into account their productive cognitive activity, their interests, needs, abilities.
4. Establishing subject-to-subject relationships that students understand.
5. Communication with previously acquired knowledge and skills. Relying on the level of development achieved by students,
6. Motivation and activation of Personality Development.
7. Logic and emotionality of all stages of educational educational activity.
8. Effective use of teaching in pedagogical means.
9. Communication with life, communication with the personal experience of students.
10. Practical-the formation of the necessary knowledge, skills, educational thinking and rational methods of activity.
11. Formation of reading awareness.
12. Carefully design, forecast, diagnose and plan each lesson.

Classes can be planned by topic. Classes can systematically combine them, taking into account thinking and logical connections, form and type of training. The teacher determines the topics. After determining the possibilities of accurate knowledge of each class, the teacher draws up a lesson plan based on the planning of topics.

Teaching cannot be limited only to the statement of the material. Teaching requires the integrity of all stages of the teacher's activity. It begins with the preparation for the lesson, ending with its transfer and results. Each stage of preparation for the lesson carries out a number of functions.

Gnostic function:

- understanding the content of educational materials;
- formation of a didactic goal according to the goals of studying the Department, topics, course in integrity;
- determining the type of lesson;
- determination of the structure of the lesson.

Device function:

- analysis of the specific nature of the composition of students in the classroom;
- selection of tools and methods of teaching and learning;
- to determine the leadership of the student's activity, which includes knowledge that covers three levels of cognition: regenerating, transforming, creative-exploratory.

The historical events of mankind are very rich and diverse. The school is summarized on the basis, categorizing these historical events in primary school education. Which is why they form the basis of historical progress. The level of knowledge, worldview and teaching skills, skills of an elementary school teacher are the most basic factors in ensuring the effectiveness of an elementary school lesson. It is important that the elementary school teacher has a high level of theoretical knowledge that he can use his theoretical knowledge in teaching the elementary school. Because the teacher must reveal the essence and content of the event events. An elementary school teacher should have an understanding of the current issues of primary education, achievements.

2. Subjects of study, textbook and its structure, state educational standards. In each subject of study, a general basis of a specific subject is given. Science and the subject of study differ from each other according to the following signs.

1. Science is broad in volume and content, and all ideas, views, knowledge, concepts related to this science are reflected in it. And the subject of study is volume and relatively narrow, in which it is envisaged to teach children life experiences, knowledge corresponding to their real capabilities.

2. Science is young for everyone-he is old, Uzbek-he serves Kazakh the same. And the subjects of study are created only for young people.

3. There are only their own specific means of Science and the subject of study.

4. Science develops itself. And the subjects of study make young people educated. Develops, educates.

But despite the differences, they are inextricably linked. The development of science affects the content, content of educational subjects. As science develops, the subjects of study become polished and improved.

The teachers provided for in educational subjects perform such functions as the selection of information content on educational subjects, the formation of skills and abilities, the establishment of criteria, the development of a system of tasks corresponding to the age, level of training of children.

Educational textbooks and their structure. The textbook is a necessary part of the educational process. One of the many times it is considered the most important teaching tool. Textbook-the second teacher of students. Because it is primarily a necessary guide for the reader.

Textbook- which is prepared on the basis of the state educational standard, curriculum, methodological and didactic requirements. The content of each academic subject is covered in detail in the textbook. The textbook is a book that outlines the basics of scientific knowledge in the relevant discipline in accordance with the didactic requirements for the program.

When creating a new generation of textbooks, it is advisable to rely on the didactic and technological foundations of arming students with new knowledge and information on the requirements of the state educational standard and the model of the educational load meowed in the volume of the educational program and the parameters of ensuring the educational and educational value of the educational materials provided.

Of particular importance as an important issue of the textbook creation procedure is the provision of:

- the content of the foundations of educational science, that is, the harmonious expression of the manifestations of cognitive activity of students by the educational model;
- providing multidisciplinary teaching materials;
- giving hippermatns, justification for the multemedium approach;
- providing information banks;
- expression of educational materials on the basis of technical and technological requirements;
- to achieve the provision of the educational process with textbooks, teaching aids, methodological tools, educational dictionaries and diaphragms;

- to establish a wide range of research to ensure that textbooks and teaching aids appear as an informative module of the educational process;
- provide the creation of integrative textbooks.

The students' use of teaching aids provides ample opportunities for their systematic work on teaching materials to be more perfectly armed with knowledge, skills and abilities.

Forms of educational literature. In the "National program" the tasks of providing the educational process with high-quality educational literature and new educational methodological complexes were set. It was shown that educational literature is in the form of traditional and Electronic Literature.

Traditional educational literature-educational literature printed on paper, taking into account the age and psychophysiological characteristics of educators, the volume of information, fonts, the type of cover as paper and other indicators.

Electronic educational literature-educational literature, which is created on the basis of the possibilities of collecting, describing, storing, and presenting information of modern information and computer technologies.

There are the following types of educational literature. The textbook is a state educational standard curriculum, impregnated with the ideas of National Independence established on the basis of methodological and didactic requirements, the topics of educational science are complete, covered, aimed at the perfect mastery of the basics of the relevant discipline, the state edition.

Teaching aids is a state publication, compiled according to a specific subject program, which partially complements the textbook, and is designed to widely cover certain chapters and sections that provide a deep assimilation of the basics of science, or to provide a solution to practical exercises and exercises.

A dictionary is a state publication that provides information about a set of words arranged in a specific order, their content, use, origin, translation in another language, about the subjects determined by it.

A set of data is a state publication created in a convenient form for use, consisting of information necessary for mastering a particular discipline or educational direction, information that does not require proof, scientific indication and dimensions, various signs and numbers, brief information in scientific and social political, practical, economic, cultural, and other fields.

The course of lectures - the main content of all topics in it under the curriculum of the discipline is briefly covered, the primary is aimed at obtaining new knowledge, the main and additional educational literature used is indicated, a series of questions about self - control, a base-term related to the topic, and phrases are presented in the state edition with a small

Methodological instruction-a small-number handout material, published on the recommendation of the Scientific Council of educational institutions, which is designed to create the necessary practical skills in students in this discipline with a clear and detailed expression of the procedure for carrying out coursework, laboratory and practical work on the curriculum of a particular subject.

State educational standards. The implementation of the state educational standard is mandatory for all educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state educational standard of general Secondary Education provides for the goals of radical change, which are reflected in the structure of education, the content, forms, methods, and means of Student Development.

The introduction of the state educational standard of general secondary education contributes to the following.

1. The unity of educational space in the Republic of Uzbekistan in conditions of a wide variety of types of educational institutions, forms of general secondary education.

2. The formation of the following creative motives for reading in students based on certain motivating factors.
 - a) increase the intelligibility of educational materials;
 - b) improving the training load;
 - d) to understand the requirements for the general level of training of students and the criteria for its assessment.
3. Objective assessment of the quality of training of students based on uniformed measurements and measurement procedures.
4. The transition to an assessment of the results of pedagogical labor taking into account the compliance of the educational achievements of students with state educational standards.
5. Based management decision making.
6. The curriculum provides guaranteed time for students to selectively engage according to their abilities, interests, and inclinations.

Tasks of general secondary education. It consists in ensuring the systematic acquisition of knowledge by students, cultivating in them the need to assimilate this knowledge, the formation of Basic Educational, Scientific and general knowledge, the formation of labor skills, creative independent thinking, a conscious attitude to the choice of profession and the surrounding world at will.

Education is the unity of education, methods of Education. Each teacher must realize that the effective construction of the educational process means the use of pedagogical rules, didactic rules that have justified themselves in this work entirely and in Interaction, using creatively to solve new issues in the conditions of the present.

The historical experience of the school in each period of social development indicates that the educational task cannot be completed without a certain system. It is necessary to follow consistency in education so that the knowledge learned today strengthens what was learned yesterday, and prepare the ground for what will be learned tomorrow.

Discussion and results. Systematicity and consistency are also important in showing students which academic disciplines are inextricably linked. Education and upbringing are considered the main rules. Each of the academic disciplines has an educational nature, even some subjects and subjects. Awareness and activity in the process of teaching implies the conscious and active possession of students' scientific knowledge, as well as methods of their application in practice, creative motivation in them, independence in educational activities thinking, scientific worldview, belief content.

A person should not only master scientific knowledge, but also be able to apply this knowledge in practice. As a result of the consistent implementation of the theory, the unity, rule of practice in the educational process, students get a correct, deep understanding of the fundamental nature of the educational material, the laws of the development of nature and society in detail on a scientific basis and form the skills, skills, and competencies necessary for future practical activities.

Teacher's preparation for the lesson. Preparation for class classes begins with the study of the state educational standards and the programs of the primary class course of all classes until the beginning of the school year. The teacher gives a systematic lesson in elementary grades on topics. On the basis of these documents, the teacher clarifies the system of arguments and concepts. As they go as students develop as haxs, learning goes deeper. Then the teacher learns how this system is reflected in school textbooks, what is their structure and content, the content of the statement of educational material methodological aparat. After determining the exact cognitive capabilities of each class, the teacher draws up a project for the lesson based on the planning of the topics.

Teaching cannot be limited only to the statement of the material. Teaching requires the integrity of all stages of the teacher's activity. It ends with its transfer and results, starting with the preparation for the lesson. Each stage of preparation for the lesson performs a number of functions.

Conclusion. The state of the didactic material on primary education up to the educational process depends on the pedagogical abilities of the author of the textbook, his knowledge of the essence of the educational process, his skills in the field of pedagogical processing and didactic design of the content of information.

Secondary projects of didactic material related to primary education consist of a lesson project, visual aids (natural materials, illustration, drawing, audio and video materials), a system of educational assignments (test assignments, game assignments, collections of handouts), which are pedagogically processed and transferred from the current state in the textbook to a new one. Generalization of the educational and didactic material of primary education, a separate example according to general rules and laws, clarification on the basis of assignments depends on the experience and skills of the authors.

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